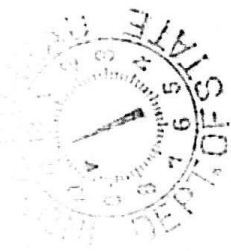


REC'D
7550.1098



SEP 5 29

ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY

1929

ack. to Committee
sent to appropriate program
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND PROTOCOL
SEP 6 1929
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
10/12/29
P.S.

The Italian Ambassador presents his compliments to His Excellency the Secretary of State and has the honor to inform that from February 20th to April 30th 1930, there will be in Tripoli the Fourth Fair which will, for the first time, have an Inter-African and International character. This Fair, the program of which is herewith enclosed, will exhibit the material and products originating from Italy and other countries which may in any way prove of interest to the various African markets, as well as raw materials and manufactured goods coming from the Free States, the Colonies and Protectorates of Africa which are believed suitable for demand on the World markets.

INDEXED
8650.6071

The Inter-African and International Fair of Tripoli is therefore of such a nature as to make it unique in the Colony, taking place in a region and under conditions which are exceptionally favorable to the promotion of trade especially between Europe and the vast African continent.

The Ambassador wishes to add that the Italian Government gives its unconditional support to the initiative taken by the organizers of the Fair.

While bringing that proceeds to the knowledge of His Excellency the Secretary of State the Ambassador expresses the hope that the United States participate in the Fair and the request that this event be brought to the knowledge of the institutions and parties who may be interested in it.

The Ambassador will be much obliged to His Excellency of State for letting him know what action shall have been taken in the matter.

Washington, U.S. September 4, 1929.

[Signature]

NOV 2 - 1929

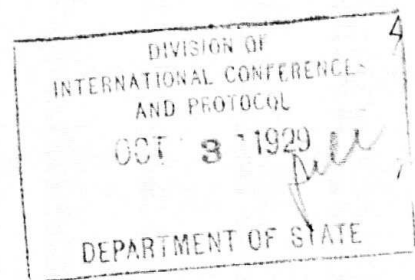
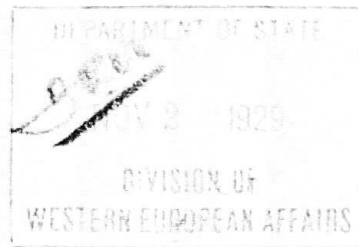
FILED



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ROME, September 19, 1929.

No. 2478.



AM RECD



The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the Department's information a copy and translation of a communication together with an original enclosure, which has been received from the "Ente Autonomo, Fiera Campionaria di Tripoli", and which describes the Fourth Tripoli Fair to be held in 1930.

I have the honor to add that I have been informed by the Royal Italian Foreign Office that an invitation to take part in this Fair has already been extended to the Government of the United States through the Italian Embassy at Washington.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alexander Kirk
Alexander Kirk,

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosures:

Copy and translation
communication from the
"Ente Autonomo".

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 650697 | SECTION - CHECK | Yes | No |
| | To the Field | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | In U. S. | | |

865 C. 607/2

NOV 4 - 1929

FILED

C O P Y

Roma, 26 Agosto 1929 VII

Via del Tritone 87 - Tel. 40-267

ENTE AUTONOMO
FIERA CAMPIONARIA DI TRIPOLI

Il Rappresentante Generale

Eccellenza,

Ho l'onore di portare a conoscenza dell'E.V. che dal 20 Febbraio al 20 Aprile 1930 l'Ente Autonomo che io mi pregio di rappresentare, indirà la sua quarta manifestazione che sarà per la prima volta interafricana ed internazionale.

La rassegna raccoglierà tutte le materie prime ed i prodotti, provenienti sia dall'Italia sia dall'Estero, che possano comunque interessare i vari mercati africani, nonché le sostanze greggie ed i manufatti inviati dagli Stati liberi, dalle Colonie e dai Protettorati dell'Africa, in quanto possano trovare richiesta sui mercati mondiali.

Il programma ha incontrato l'ambito gradimento e la piena approvazione di S.E. Mussolini, Capo del Governo, Alto Patrono dell'Ente Autonomo organizzatore, ed il Ministero degli Affari Esteri ha consentito di invitare tutti gli Ambasciatori e Ministri plenipotenziari di S.M. il Re d'Italia a caldeggiare ed appoggiare la iniziativa con i singoli Governi presso cui sono accreditati.

L'Ente Autonomo peraltro non si nasconde che l'azione dei nostri Ambasciatori e Autorità diplomatiche all'Estero - per quanto sagace e solerte - risulterebbe assai ardua qualora le Loro Eccellenze gli Ambasciatori e Ministri plenipotenziari accreditati presso S.M. il Re d'Italia dal canto loro non la integrassero appoggiando la manifestazione presso i Governi rispettivamente rappresentati.

Scopo della presente si è appunto quello di pregare l'E.V. di voler illustrare al Governo che V.E. rappresenta, la proficuità e la efficienza, documentata attraverso tre anni di brillanti successi fieristici, del mercato tripolino e di prospettare la convenienza e la opportunità per ogni Nazione di intervenire ufficialmente alla prossima rassegna, tenendo presente che l'avvenimento non può a meno d'interessare tutti i Paesi.

Non

A S.E. ALEXANDER C. KIRK
1° Segretario - Incaricato d'affari dell'Ambasciata
degli Stati Uniti d'America presso S.M. il Re d'Italia
R C M A

Non soltanto cioè quelli che vantano tradizioni coloniali africane, ma benanche quelli che ritengano comunque utile trovare uno sbocco africano alla loro produzione, o vogliano cercare in Africa una fonte di sviluppo per il proprio commercio, od anche dare una dimostrazione della propria capacità potenziale, o, infine, più semplicemente, compiere una affermazione di indole ideale.

Per opportuna conoscenza compiego per l'E.V. un programma della quarta manifestazione di Tripoli.

Nella fiducia che l'E.V. si compiacerà accogliere benevolmente la mia preghiera di voler fiancheggiare la nostra iniziativa, ringrazio sentitamente sin d'ora dell'opera che vorrà svolgere e prego V.E. di accogliere i sensi della mia più profonda e grata osservanza.

IL RAPPRESENTANTE GENERALE DELL'ENTE

(Rodolfo Giorgi)

(Sgd) RODOLFO GIORGI.

1 allegato

T R A N S L A T I O N

ROME, August 26, 1929.

Via del Tritone 87.

ENTE AUTONOMO

TRIPOLI SAMPLE FAIR

General Representative

Excellency,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the "Ente Autonomo" which I represent will hold its Fourth Exhibition from February 20th to April 20th, 1930, and will be for the first time inter-African and international.

The Exhibition will include all raw materials and products, from Italy and abroad, which are of interest to the various African markets, as well as raw materials and manufactured products from the Free States, the Colonies and from the Protectorates of Africa which may be called for in the world markets.

The program has met with the full approval of His Excellency Mussolini, Head of the Government, High Patron of the "Ente Autonomo", and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has consented to invite all the Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Italy to foster and support the initiative near the different Governments to which they are accredited.

The "Ente Autonomo", however, realizes that this work of our Ambassadors and diplomatic authorities abroad will be somewhat difficult in case Their Excellencies, the

Ambassadors

To His Excellency
Alexander C. Kirk, First Secretary,
Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of the
United States of America near His Majesty
the King of Italy,
R O M E .

Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to His Majesty the King of Italy, on their part, do not enlist the support of their respective Governments in connection with the Exhibition.

The object of the present communication is, therefore, to request Your Excellency to explain to the Government which you represent the advantages and the efficiency, proved during the three years of brilliant and successful Fairs, of the Tripoli market, and to point out the convenience and the advisability for every nation officially to take part in the coming Fair, bearing in mind that the event cannot fail to interest all the countries. That is, not only those having African colonial traditions, but also to those which consider it useful to find an African market for their products, or which desire to develop their commerce in Africa, or to demonstrate their potential capacity, or, finally, simply to accomplish an affirmation of an ideal character.

For your information a program of the Fourth Tripoli Fair is attached.

In the hope that Your Excellency will be kind enough to consider favorably my request for support for our initiative, and with anticipated thanks, please accept the assurances of my highest respect.

(Sgd) RODOLFO GIORGI

General Representative of the Ente.

1 enclosure.

October 12, 1930
In reply refer to
IO 865 c.607/1

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of Commerce and transmits herewith a program of an International Fair which will be held at Tripoli from February 20 to April 30, 1930, with the support of the Italian Government. It is requested that when the program has served its purpose it be returned to the Department of State for filing.

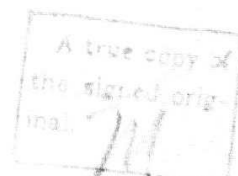
There is likewise enclosed a copy of a note from the Italian Ambassador expressing the hope that the United States participate in the Fair. The Ambassador has been informed that information concerning the Fair has been brought to the attention of the appropriate Departments of this Government for dissemination to interested organizations and persons but that no funds are available for the despatch of official representatives to the Fair.

A duplicate of this note is being sent to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Enclosures:
Program;
Copy of a note.

TS
IC:RS:GLW

Oct. 12 1930 PM



1
In reply refer to
IO 865 c.607/1

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of Agriculture and transmits herewith a program of an International Fair which will be held at Tripoli from February 20 to April 30, 1930, with the support of the Italian Government. It is requested that when the program has served its purpose it be returned to the Department of State for filing.

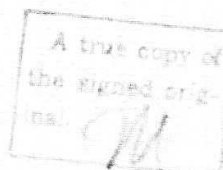
There is likewise enclosed a copy of a note from the Italian Ambassador expressing the hope that the United States participate in the Fair. The Ambassador has been informed that information concerning the Fair has been brought to the attention of the appropriate Departments of this Government for dissemination to interested organizations and persons but that no funds are available for the despatch of official representatives to the Fair.

A duplicate of this note is being sent to the Secretary of Commerce.

Enclosures:
Program;
Copy of a note.

IC:RS:GLW

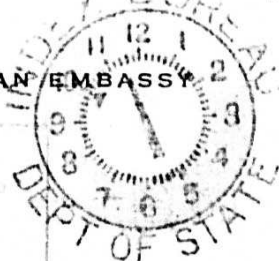
Oct 12 1929 PM



Section 1
2

October 30, 1929

ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY



OCT 25 29



DIVISION OF
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS
AND PROCEEDINGS

OCT 23 1929

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Letts. to Commerce
10/28/29
Note to Italian
Amb. R.S. File

File

320247

The Italian Ambassador presents his compliments to His Excellency the Secretary of State and referring to the Department's note of October 12th, has the honor to enclose herewith a few program leaflets of the First International Fair which will take place at Tripoli from February 20th to April 30th, 1920.

Washington, D.C., October 22nd, 1929.

8650.607/6

5 encls to Agri
5 encls to Ch of Com
Available encls to Com

NOV 1 1929

NOV 2 - 1929

FILED

[Signature]

October 30, 1929 -

In reply refer to
IC 865 c. 607/6

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of Agriculture and with reference to the Department of State's letter of October 12, 1929 concerning the International Fair which will be held at Tripoli from February 20 to April 30, 1930, there are enclosed herewith four copies of programs which have been received from the Italian Ambassador.

for Sec 607/6

Enclosures:
Four copies of programs.

JS
R:RS:CL

*Hand-
Oct 30 1929 ✓*

A true copy of
the signed original
g

In reply refer to
IC 865 c. 607/6

October 30, 1929.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of Commerce and with reference to the Department of State's letter of October 12, 1929 concerning the International Fair which will be held at Tripoli from February 20 to April 30, 1930, there are enclosed herewith four copies of programs which have been received from the Italian Ambassador.

Enclosures:
Four copies of programs.

 TB
IC:ES:CLK

CR
Oct 30 1929 ✓

7800

J.H. 865 c 607/6

The Secretary of State presents his compliments
to His Excellency the Royal Italian Ambassador and
has the honor to acknowledge receipt of the latter's
communication of October 22, 1929, enclosing program
leaflets of the First International Fair which will
take place at Tripoli from February 20 to April 30,
1930.

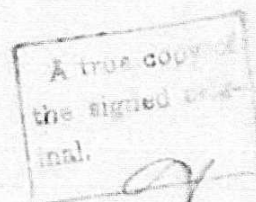
These leaflets have been forwarded to the inter-
ested Departments of this Governments.

Department of State,

Washington, October 30, 1929.

865 c. 607/6

IC:RS:OLK



J.M. Stegeman

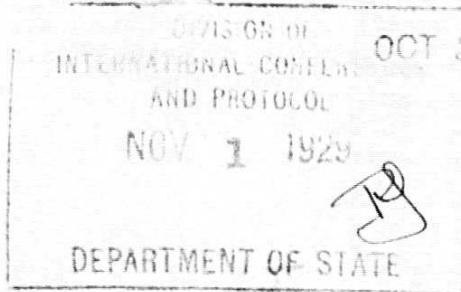
RECD



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCT 31 29



OCT 30 1929

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Receipt is acknowledged of your Department's letter of October 12, transmitting a program of an International Fair which will be held at Tripoli from February 20 to April 30, 1930, together with a copy of a note from the Italian Ambassador expressing hope that the United States participate in the Fair.

We are referring copies of these papers to our Department Press Service for such publicity as may be practicable. The Press Service has been asked to return the printed program to the State Department for filing after it has served its purpose.

Sincerely,

Acting Secretary.

P. H. Hensley

NOV 1 1929

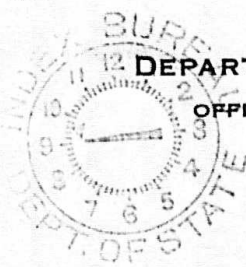
FILED

INDEX BUREAU

865260717

File

AN RECD



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

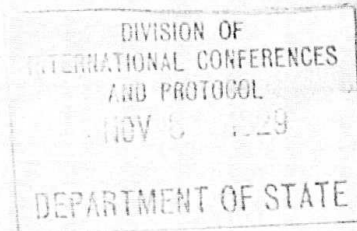
WASHINGTON

*To Italian
Memor. 11/11/29
25. file*
November 12, 1929

November 5, 1929.

NOV 7 29

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.



My dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to your letter of October 12
(file: IC 865c.607/6) and memorandum of October 30 con-
cerning the International Sample Fair of Tripoli.

A notice regarding this exhibition will be pub-
lished in an early issue of "Commerce Reports", the
weekly survey of foreign trade issued by the Bureau
of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and offices of that
Bureau in cities of the United States will be provided
with copies of the descriptive circular in order that
inquiries from American exporters may be answered
directly.

Very truly yours,

Julian K. Keen
Acting Secretary of Commerce

NOV 13 1929

FILED

865c 607/6

INDEXED

THE OFFICIAL RECORD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the matter contained herein is published as administrative information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business

VOL. 8

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 14, 1929

No. 46

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS REPORTS ON FRUIT FLY

Says Appropriations Have Been So Effectively Used That No Infestation Is Now Apparent

Secretary Hyde on October 28 released for publication the following report which was submitted to him by a special committee appointed to study the Mediterranean fruit fly situation in Florida. This committee was selected at the suggestion of Secretary Hyde, under the direction of Hon. William R. Wood, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of providing information for that committee. The report presents an additional, independent, and recent estimation of the control work being directed against the fruit fly and of the needs for this work.

The committee consists of the following: W. O. Thompson, president emeritus of Ohio State University; W. C. Reed, commercial fruit grower, Vincennes, Ind.; W. P. Flint, chief entomologist, Illinois Natural History Survey; W. H. Alderman, head of the department of horticulture, University of Minnesota; and J. J. Davis, head of the department of entomology, Purdue University, Indiana.

The Report to the Secretary

Your committee, appointed to make a study of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida, with special reference to progress of the work the past three months, the possibilities of eradication, and the future needs so far as determined at the present time, reports as follows:

In order to be familiar with the problem, the committee spent the past week in Florida, during which time, 1,300 miles through the infested and outlying areas were covered and many citizens of Florida interviewed.

We concur with the report of your committee of seven regarding the economic importance of the insect and the need for eradication. The Mediterranean fruit fly should be recognized as a potential pest of very great importance to the fruit industry of the Southern States; also the results to date clearly forecast the possibility of complete eradication in Florida and this goal should be vigorously sought.

We commend the work of the research and control forces, the former for the progress made in the short period since the discovery of the infestation April 6, 1929, with attractants, poison sprays, host plant studies and fruit sterilization; the latter for the apparent thoroughness and completeness of the quarantine and eradication work. We likewise commend the cooperation of the growers and the sacrifices which they have made in destroying hundreds of thousands of boxes of fruit, in order to aid in the eradication. A study of the activities of the research and control forces, and the expenditures to date show an economical and efficient use of the funds available.

PROGRESS OF ERADICATION AND NEEDS FOR THE FUTURE

The research division has made fundamental studies which have had an important bearing

(Continued on page 8)



WILLIAM A. LLOYD

University of Hawaii Organizes Extension Service for Territory

William A. Lloyd, regional agent in charge of extension work in 11 of the Western States, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, recently returned to Washington from Hawaii where he has been for a year on leave of absence, assisting the University of Hawaii in organizing the new agricultural extension service for the Territory which was provided for in the enactments of Congress of May, 1928, extending the Capper-Ketchum, Smith-Lever, and supplementary acts to Hawaii. The department lent his services to the university at its request, and he served the university as dean of extension, a position corresponding to that of director of extension in the States.

Mr. Lloyd reached Hawaii November 1, 1928, and at once began work with the new extension organization. Previous to that time a limited amount of agricultural extension work had been done by the university and the United States experiment station in the Territory. This work was largely discontinued upon the organization of the extension service of the university under the new legislation. The Territorial extension service now has 23 employees, the professional staff consisting of a dean of extension, a director of agriculture, a director of home economics, an administrative assistant, an extension animal husbandman, an extension forester, and 9 county extension agents (5 men and 4 women) in the

(Continued on page 3)

FOREST-FIRE SEASON OF UNPRECEDENTED LENGTH

Danger of Man-Caused Fires Makes Necessary Closing of National Forests to Public Temporarily

The abnormally long fire season which has harassed the national forests of the West since early summer has not yet closed, said the Forest Service on November 4, upon receipt of reports in Washington from the forest districts. Dry conditions and dangerous "fire weather" still prevailed in most of the western districts, a condition unprecedented in the history of the Forest Service for that time of year. The danger of man-caused fires had made it necessary to temporarily close a number of national forests to public entry.

A 20,000-acre fire on the Cleveland National Forest in California was brought under control October 28, with 300 men on the fire line. The California district still had 186 emergency patrolmen on duty in the national forests.

In the Pacific Northwest, 29 fires, of which seven were class C (over 10 acres), had been reported in the 10-day period ending November 4. A bad fire on the west side of the Rainier National Forest spread to 600 acres in 24 hours before it was controlled.

The Northern district—Montana and Idaho—had 23 fires in the 10 days prior to November 4. Five were larger than 100 acres, and high fire hazards still prevailed in the western part of the district.

In the Lakes States district, with weather conditions abnormal, fire hazards continued high. The Huron National Forest in Michigan had an 150-acre fire during the 10-day period, and fires were burning outside the forest on all sides. A fire which started on the Superior National Forest, Minn., on the morning of October 23, ran two miles in a very few hours.

This year, up to October 20, approximately 900,000 acres of the national forests had been burned over and fire suppression had cost \$3,145,000. Combinations of drouth, low precipitation and humidity, high winds and temperatures, made 1929 an extremely bad fire year.

The lack of adequate road and trail systems and sufficient emergency equipment and trained personnel has seriously hampered the Forest Service in "hitting" inaccessible fires when they were small. Extension of roads and trails, removal of recognized hazards, such as

(Continued on page 2)

RESEARCH OPENING WAY INTO GREAT NEW FIELD

**Knowledge of Light and Life May Give
Man Undreamed-of Creative Control,
Says Doctor Woods**

Science is now opening up a field greater even than the coal-tar chemistry of recent years, a field even more intimately associated with the life of the race, said Dr. A. F. Woods, director of scientific work of the department in an address November 12 in Chicago at a session of the agriculture subsection of the forty-third annual meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

"We have started on the proteins and fats and chlorophyll, xanthophyll, and carotin, and a host of other vegetable products, but we have only started—there is a long way yet to go," said the scientist. "A constant deepening and refining of knowledge of energy relations is giving us a new heaven and new earth with possibilities of creative control only dimly realized by poets, philosophers, and scientists." Doctor Woods' subject was *The Need for the Promotion of Fundamental Research and the Correlation of Scientific Work in the Interest of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.*

Doctor Woods emphasized the importance of making more detailed and fundamental study of the chemical processes and products involved in the living tissues of plants. These energy relations which are broadly affected by the action of light are the activities upon which all life depends, and recent developments in chemistry and physics have opened the way for a new and vigorous approach to a study of light and life, he said.

He stressed the necessity of expanding research in the field of pure science on a scale in keeping with the notable expansion in recent years in applied science. He quoted at length from an address made by Herbert Hoover in 1925 in which the then Secretary of Commerce said: "There is no price the world could not afford to pay to those men who have the originality of mind to carry scientific thought through great strides—and they wish no price. They need opportunity to live and work."

Doctor Woods pointed out the favorable position of the land-grant colleges for selecting and encouraging students who have aptitude and promise for scientific research, particularly by employing selected students as helpers in the State agricultural experiment stations. "The Department of Agriculture," he said, "is always glad to cooperate as fully as possible in this way when qualified advanced students can assist in research projects."

"Our knowledge of pure-science facts and relationships is only relatively pure," he said. "Careful research and thoughtful analysis are constantly bringing about refinements that result in a restatement of theories and laws and in more effective creative control." As examples, he mentioned Einstein's law of relativity, the quantum theory, and Milliken's work on the electron and cosmic rays. "These

advances in pure-science research in the fields of physics and chemistry," he said, "have made possible new approaches to fundamental research in biology. The relationships of light and life are assuming new interest, but we have so little fundamental knowledge of the living organism itself, even in its simplest forms."

He emphasized the dependence of the applied-science laboratories upon the facts and laws developed by the laboratories engaged in pure research and recalled that President Hoover once said "The industrial investigations are the first to demand more support for pure science." He gave several instances of the results of seemingly impractical scientific research which later proved to be highly valuable in practice.

"In fundamental research there is no haste or pressure for results to apply to some pressing problem," said Doctor Woods. "The field is explored with a view to obtaining all possible new facts without reference to their immediate use. An astronomer studying the light from a distant star discovers a spectrum line of an unknown element. Further search finally results in the discovery of helium, a nonexplosive light gas of great value for dirigibles and other purposes."

Doctor Woods traced a parallel between the agricultural worker and the medical practitioner. The practitioner of medicine must keep in touch with the diagnostic laboratory, which in turn must keep abreast of discovery in the research laboratory, and the agricultural worker must likewise stand in similar relationship to the agencies of applied and pure science, he said. He reviewed briefly recent reorganizational steps in the Department of Agriculture, one of which divorced the regulatory and the scientific activities in most of the departmental organizations, and the other a drawing together and coordination of activities by a committee system which serves to coordinate the work of technical specialists in all fields involved in a single specific problem.

"The two things that I think we need to emphasize," said Doctor Woods, "are the better organization and support of fundamental research and fundamental research contacts, and the better correlation of research service and extension work from the standpoint of the major agricultural industries—in other words, to make the parts conscious of the whole and the whole conscious of the parts."

FOREST-FIRE SEASON OF UNPRECEDENTED LENGTH

(Continued from page 1)

roadside slashings, construction of fire-breaks, emergency fire lines, removal of snags, completion of necessary lookout and telephone systems, and strengthening of the protective organization, are needed to prevent large fires.

A survey to determine the importance of mixed cars in the fruit and vegetable supply in a number of cities, and the advantages and disadvantages of mixed cars containing two or more fruit and vegetable commodities is being planned by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Chemistry Is Man's Main Defense Against Insects, Says Dr. Knight

The opportunities for chemists in the field of agriculture are increasing greatly, said Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, in an address November 9 at the dedication of a new chemistry building at the University of New Hampshire at Durham. Man's success in his fight for his very existence will depend more and more upon his ability to control the insect pests which destroy many millions of dollars worth of his crops annually, and it is very probable that adequate control of these insects must be accomplished mainly by the use and further development of chemical insecticides, said Doctor Knight.

This country is only beginning to utilize its resources for potash and ammonia, said Doctor Knight, and he predicted that the United States will rapidly increase its production of these fertilizers, which hitherto have been coming largely from other countries.

The utilization of the by-products and wastes of the farm for the manufacture of articles of commerce is increasing, and this is a field which offers great opportunity to the young generation of chemists and contains new possibilities for profits to American farmers, he said. He cited numerous instances of by-products of the farm, once regarded as wastes, becoming sources of profit to farmers and manufacturers; among these he mentioned cottonseed meal, fruit culls, and bagasse—the crushed pulp of the cane-sugar mill.

As to the part which chemistry may play in bettering agricultural conditions in New Hampshire, Doctor Knight stated that although the feed bill of the State almost equaled the \$7,790,000 worth of dairy products in 1925, recent chemical studies and field tests have shown the possibility of not only increasing total production of hay but also of increasing the protein content of the hay crop, by increasing the use of nitrogenous fertilizers. Other opportunities lie in the improvement of processes for tanning hides and skins and in the making of better and more durable wood pulp, he said.

All the cattle in Cook County, Minn., were given the tuberculin test recently and not a single reactor was found, reports the Bureau of Animal Industry. This is the first county in the Middle West to have such a result. A department inspector reports that the people of the county are highly pleased with the result, and consider the money spent in having their cattle tuberculin tested a good investment. Cook County qualified as a modified accredited area, was listed as such November 1, and will remain in that status for 3 years.

The Official Record has a "QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS" department. Questions of sufficient general interest to the department as a whole will be answered therein if sent to the editor.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

Further Loans to Stabilize Wheat Market

Further supplemental loans on wheat to cooperative associations so the grower members of those organizations may withhold their grain from a depressed market, with the hope of obtaining a better price later, was announced in Chicago October 26, by the board. This action was in harmony with that taken on October 21, to help the cotton growers through their cooperatives. Chairman Legge issued the following statement:

"The Federal Farm Board believes that on the basis of known world supply, the present prevailing prices for wheat are too low. The board believes that this unsatisfactory price level is chiefly due to the rapid or disorderly movement which is putting a large part of the year's supply of wheat on the market within a short time.

"The unprecedented liquidation of industrial stocks and shrinkage in values within the last few days has also had an effect on wheat values which is entirely unwarranted and wheat producers should not be forced to sell on a market affected by these conditions.

"The board also believes that the remedy lies in more orderly marketing. In order to assist wheat farmers to hold back their crops and at the same time have money with which to pay their obligations, the board proposes to loan to wheat cooperatives, qualified as borrowers under the Capper-Volstead Act, sums sufficient to bring the total amount borrowed from all sources by such associations to the amount shown on the schedule below. These loans will be carried on this basis until the close of the marketing season. The wheat cooperatives are now borrowing certain sums for advances to members from commercial banks, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the Federal Farm Board.

"The board will make supplemental loans to cooperatives in amounts equal to the following price schedule, taking into account the customary differentials:

| | Per bushel | Basis |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| No. 1 White Amber | \$1.13 | Seattle. |
| No. 1 Northern | 1.25 | Minneapolis. |
| No. 1 Durum | 1.12 | Duluth. |
| No. 1 Hard Winter | 1.18 | Chicago. |
| No. 1 Red Winter | 1.25 | St. Louis. |
| No. 1 Hard Winter | 1.15 | Kansas City. |
| No. 1 Hard Winter | 1.21 | Galveston. |
| No. 1 Hard Winter | 1.15 | Omaha. |

"This schedule is based on a grade price and does not take into consideration premiums for higher quality of wheat.

"The board believes that in many sections of the country the net advances which wheat cooperatives can make to their members under this loan plan will almost, if not quite, equal the amounts which are being paid by the speculators and others on actual purchases from farmers.

"There is a grain cooperative in every wheat State. It is open to the membership of every wheat farmer. The farmer may join, ship his wheat to a designated concentration point where it will be graded and classed, and draw his advance. The cooperative will market the wheat in orderly fashion through the year, and will settle with the farmer on the basis of the final price obtained.

"The board is confident that, considering the soundness of underlying conditions which affect the price of wheat, the plan described above furnishes a completely safe basis for making loans from the board's revolving fund. The board places no limit on the amount of Government money to be so loaned. Nearly \$100,000,000 is available for the purpose, and, if necessary, the board will also ask Congress to appropriate more.

"Requests for facility loans should be taken up through the Farmers National Grain Corporation."

Plans Being Made for Livestock Sales Agency

General plans for a central livestock marketing agency to be known as The National Livestock Marketing Association were unanimously agreed upon by representatives of 29 cooperative livestock marketing associations in conference with the board in Chicago, October 23-24. An organization committee of nine members was created by the cooperatives to work out details and draft articles of incorporation and by-laws for the association, which will have a capital stock of approximately \$1,000,000. When the committee com-

pletes its work the plan will be submitted to the representatives of the 29 cooperatives and the board for final approval.

California Grape Situation Being Surveyed

The board announced on October 30 that it would undertake immediately a survey designed to serve as a basis for a program to be applied to the California grape crop of 1930. The board says: "The board regards the major problems of California grape growers as solvable under cooperative action and desires to promote the extension of effective organization to cover both fresh grapes and raisins. The board accepts in principle the objectives of cooperative organization of growers, and contemplates the extension and expansion of cooperative effort, with coordination of the marketing of grapes under arrangements, stipulations, and regulations to be arrived at by the board. The board recognizes the manifold difficulties and ramifications confronting any organization which seeks to establish an industry program, an objective so essential to the future of grape growers. These circumstances only emphasize the necessity of continued loyalty and constant support of growers to the existing cooperative organizations."

Florida Citrus Interests Work Toward Unity

The board received word early this month that Chase & Co., one of the largest and most responsible of the shippers in Florida, has joined the Florida Citrus Exchange, and also that contracts had been closed with the International Fruit Co., Lacerne Park Fruit Association, and Carpenters Union, and two new associations have been established, bringing in a considerable volume of new fruit to the exchange. This indicates that substantial progress is being made toward a unified program for the marketing of the citrus fruit of Florida, says the board.

Howard Appointed Organization Specialist

James R. Howard, Clemons, Iowa, has been appointed by the board as organization specialist of the board. Mr. Howard was the first president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, serving in 1919-1923. He was appointed by President Coolidge as a member of the St. Lawrence River Commission, of which Herbert Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce, was chairman, and served throughout the life of the organization, 1924-1926. He is vice president of the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Tide Water Association, representing Iowa. Since 1925 he has served as a member of the board of governors of the American Farm Congress. He owns and operates a large livestock and grain farm in Marshall County, Iowa.

University of Hawaii Organizes Extension Service for Territory

(Continued from page 1)

four counties of the Territory. Territorial legislation in the spring of 1929 met all the provisions of the various Federal acts, providing a total annual budget of \$74,551.46 for carrying on extension work.

The agricultural extension service is one of the three major divisions of the University of Hawaii, ranking coordinately with the college of liberal arts and the college of applied science. Salaries and all expenses of all employees are paid entirely from Territorial and Federal funds. All employees, including county extension agents, have insurance, retirement, and sabbatical leave benefits, as full members of the faculty of the university.

"The agriculture of Hawaii is predominantly the growing of sugar cane and pineapples, carried on in large-scale production through corporations, labor on the plantations being principally Filipino and Japanese," says Mr. Lloyd. This industrialized agriculture is highly efficient and is probably the most scientific agriculture in the world, backed as it is by liberally supported experiment stations maintained by the two major industries. In addition to the production of pines and sugar, the volume of small, miscellaneous products such as coffee, rice, vegetables, poultry, and tropical fruits

Many Fraudulent Produce Returns Are Due to Shipper's Negligence

Failure of the shipper to investigate the integrity and financial standing of the commission firm to which he sends his products is a feature of many of the complaints of violation of the produce agency act, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which administers the act. Through the press the bureau urges shippers to investigate the commercial rating of consignees whose telegrams, circulars, or letters are suspected of overquoting the market, and to ask their local bankers to ascertain the reliability of the commission house to which consignments are to be made, if they themselves do not have access to commercial credit rating books.

Shippers are commonly negligent not only in investigating the standing of houses with whom they have not previously done business but in many cases they ship to firms whose fraudulent practices have had wide publicity in the press. Recent complaints have involved large shipments of produce worth thousands of dollars, shipped to firms which had been widely exposed in the press.

In a recent case a merchant wired a shipper: "Peas just arrived, selling for three" and "Berries sold for four, peas three-fifty." Returns to the shipper on peas were \$1.50 instead of \$3, and on berries \$2 instead of \$4. The consignee claimed, when investigated, that the wires did not relate to the particular shipper's peas or berries but were merely intended to quote the market on high-grade goods. The consignee's records did not show that the shipper's peas or berries had sold at the prices quoted in the wires. A commercial credit rating book indicated that the merchant had no financial standing.

"Investigate before you ship," is the advice of the department to the shipper in the case where he does not know the reliability of the house to which he contemplates sending a shipment.

is gradually expanding. It is to this production that the agricultural extension service particularly directs its efforts. At present there are large imports of food stuffs from the States, New Zealand, and Australia. Although the islands are so situated as to permit the growing of anything produced in the Tropical or Temperate Zones, there are a number of reasons for devoting to sugar and pines all the land that is adapted to these crops. At present, however, there is a tendency to increase the production of vegetables, fruit, and poultry and dairy products, primarily for home consumption.

"The extension work with women is along lines very similar to those followed in the States. Boys and girls extension clubs have found a very important place in extension projects and the enrollment has already reached nearly 1,000. The principal agricultural products are Hawaiian fruits for the home, home vegetable gardens, poultry, dairy improvement, and range grasses."

The average protein content of approximately 25,000 cars of wheat analyzed for protein by the grain inspection department of the State of Kansas in July, August, and September was 12.19 per cent, and the average for the wheat analyzed in the corresponding period last year was 11.92 per cent.



Issued Every Thursday from the Press Service
OFFICE OF INFORMATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD is published as a means of communicating to workers and co-operators of the Department of Agriculture official statements and other information necessary to the performance of their duties and is issued free to them by law. Others can obtain it from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year domestic, and \$1.10 foreign. Stamps can not be accepted in payment.

All matter submitted for publication in THE OFFICIAL RECORD must bear evidence of having been officially approved by the bureau or office officially concerned with the subject matter.

Copy must be received before Wednesday noon in order for it to appear in the issue dated the following Thursday.

The office of THE OFFICIAL RECORD is at 215 Thirteenth Street S.W., in the Press Service. Telephone: National 4645, branch 242.

L. R. ENDER.....EDITOR

ITALY ANNOUNCES TRIPOLI FAIR

The State Department has transmitted to the Department of Agriculture information furnished by the Ambassador of Italy to the effect that an international fair is to be held at Tripoli, North Africa, from February 20 to April 30 next year. The ambassador states in his communication to the State Department that the coming fair will be the fourth fair at Tripoli, that in 1930 the fair will have for the first time an inter-African and international character, and that the purpose of the fair is the exhibition of materials and products originating from Italy and other countries that may be of interest in various African markets and raw materials and manufactured goods coming from the free states, the colonies, and the protectorates of Africa which may be of interest in world markets. The ambassador says that the Government of Italy is giving its full support to the organizers of the fair. The United States Government does not have funds available for having official representation at the fair, but is bringing to the attention of private institutions and persons in this country the fact that the fair is to be held and that the Government of Italy will welcome the participation of Americans.

SURVEY MEN VISIT FIELD STATIONS

Paul G. Redington, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, who with Stanley P. Young, principal biologist in charge of that bureau's division of predatory animal and rodent control, has been making a tour of western field stations, conferring with co-operators and viewing sites of proposed wild-life reservations and inspecting improvements on bird refuges, returned to Washington on November 2 after an absence of nearly four months. Fifteen States were visited, and more than 15,000 miles of the trip was by automobile, with one trip by airplane, to reach points not accessible by rail. In addition to obtaining intimate acquaintance with the details of cooperation in

the control of predatory wild animals and injurious rodents and with the field forces of the bureau engaged in the work, Mr. Redington got first-hand information on field work for bird conservation, including progress on the engineering operations at the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge on Great Salt Lake, Utah. Mr. Redington also visited the temporary field laboratory of the bureau at Klamath Falls, Oreg., where studies had been conducted during the season by E. R. Kalmbach, senior biologist of the bureau's division of food-habits research, for controlling disease of wild ducks and other migratory birds.

SATIN-MOTH QUARANTINE AMENDED

The area under quarantine on account of the satin moth has been enlarged by the Secretary, effective November 1, to include areas found infested last summer. The newly added territory includes 38 towns in Maine, 3 in New Hampshire, and 5 in Massachusetts, a total of approximately 1,871 square miles. No change is made in the regulated area designated in the States of Connecticut, Vermont, and Washington. The effect of this amendment of the quarantine is to prohibit the interstate movement of poplar and willow trees and parts thereof from this additional territory to outside points. On account of the habit of the caterpillars of hibernating in inconspicuous webs on the bark of the trees, it is practically impossible to determine satisfactorily by inspection whether poplars and willows are free from satin-moth infestation, and therefore provision is not made for movement under inspection and certification.

BOLLWORM QUARANTINE EXTENDED

The recent discovery of an infestation of the pink bollworm near Phoenix, Ariz., has resulted in enlargement of the area under Federal quarantine on account of this pest, says Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture. Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona, have been added to the quarantine area, making a total of five counties within the regulated area in Arizona. Enlargement of the quarantine area in Texas and New Mexico was not necessary. The effect of the extension of the quarantine to the added Arizona counties is to restrict the interstate movement of cotton and certain other articles from these counties.

FARM PRICE INDEX HIGHER

The index of the general level of farm prices was 140 on October 15 as compared with pre-war, which was 1 point lower than on September 15 and 3 points higher than a year ago, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Seasonal declines in the farm prices of meat animals and lower prices for cotton, corn, barley, wheat, wool, horses, and chickens were partly offset by seasonal advances in the farm prices of dairy and poultry products and higher prices of oats, rye, hay, fruits and vegetables, cottonseed and flaxseed. On October 15 the prices paid to the producers for flaxseed were the highest since July, 1920.

NOON NETWORK PROGRAM

Schedule of Speakers and Their Subjects and Dates for the Broadcast Week Beginning Monday, November 25.

The network radio program of Department of Agriculture speakers is broadcast during the national farm and home hour in two sections—from 1.10 to 1.15 p. m., and from 1.30 to 1.40 p. m., eastern standard time.

It is heard from the following stations: WJZ, New York City; WBZ, Springfield; WBZA, Boston; WHAM, Rochester; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WJR, Detroit; WLW, Cincinnati; KFKX and WLS, Chicago; WREN and WDAF, Kansas City; KSTP, St. Paul-Minneapolis; WEBC, Duluth-Superior; WSM, Nashville; WJAX, Jacksonville; WOAI, San Antonio; WKY, Oklahoma City; KVOO, Tulsa; KTHS, Hot Springs; KOA, Denver; WRC, Washington; WIOD, Miami; WPTF, Raleigh; WBAL, Baltimore; WHO, Des Moines; WRVA, Richmond; WOC, Davenport; WBT, Charlotte; WHAS, Louisville; and WOW, Omaha. The following stations are added for the Saturday programs: KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KPO, San Francisco, Calif.; KGO, Oakland, Calif.; KGW, Portland, Oreg.; KOMO, Seattle, Wash.; and KHQ, Spokane, Wash.

Monday, November 25

THE FARM CALENDAR.—W. R. Beattie, extension horticulturist.

THE FEED MARKETS.—G. A. Collier, in charge of market news on hay, grain, and feeds, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

THE WINTER EGG OUTLOOK.—C. E. Eckles, associate marketing specialist, division of dairy and poultry products, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Tuesday, November 26

THE GARDEN CALENDAR.—W. R. Beattie, extension horticulturist.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN AGRICULTURE: "RECENT CHANGES IN FOOD PRODUCTION."—Dr. O. E. Baker, senior economist, division of land economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Wednesday, November 27

THE FARM CALENDAR.—W. R. Beattie, extension horticulturist.

HOW FOOD STANDARDS ARE MADE.—W. S. Frisbie, Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration, chairman of food standards committee.

Thursday, November 28

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO.

Friday, November 29

THE HOME CALENDAR.—Mrs. Rowena Schmidt Carpenter, FEDERAL FARM BOARD PROGRAM.

Saturday, November 30

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB PROGRAM.—Including addresses by State 4-H Club leaders in charge of the National 4-H Club Congress.

DAVID T. HERRMAN RESIGNS

David T. Herrman, administrative assistant to Assistant Secretary R. W. Dunlap since December 1, 1928, has resigned, effective November 1, to become county agent for Butler County, Ohio. In his 11 months with the Department, Mr. Herrman made a host of friends and was very capable and efficient. "While we regret to see him go, we nevertheless congratulate him upon his promotion," says the Assistant Secretary. "This is an example of the county and State being able to pay a higher salary and take away a most capable man."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Phony Peach Quarantine Modified

The phony peach disease quarantine has been amended by the Secretary, effective November 1. The principal modification is the addition of 19 Georgia counties and six Alabama counties to the area previously brought under regulation on account of the disease. The new infections, in northern Georgia and northeastern Alabama, were found by inspectors of the Bureau of Plant Industry engaged in eradication work.

Intensive eradication work was started in the northern and northwestern parts of Georgia with the intention of completely eliminating the disease from the outlying areas of infection at the earliest possible date and extending the work eventually to the old centers of infection in the State in and surrounding Peach, Bibb, Macon, and Houston Counties.

The work thus far has included a substantially complete survey of the commercial orchards in the counties named in the new amendment and many adjoining counties, and it reveals only a small number of recent infections in these districts. The infected trees discovered have been or are being destroyed. The bureau plans to continue the eradication work, first, by broadening the surveys to cover dooryard and roadside peach trees, and second, by extending the territory inward toward the center of infection as the work progresses.

The plant quarantine and control administration, in cooperation with the Georgia and Alabama State departments of agriculture, is undertaking to prevent the spread of the disease to outside points by restrictions on the shipment of nursery stock. In order to protect the zone in which the infection is slight and where intensive eradication operations are in progress, the regulated areas are divided into two sections, known as the "generally infected area" and the "lightly infected area" respectively.

The movement of peach nursery stock and other restricted articles from either area to outside points and from the "generally infected area" to the "lightly infected area" is prohibited except under permit. It is the expectation that as the surveys continue and the intensive eradication operations are undertaken closer to the center of infection, the lightly infected area can gradually be expanded to include the counties in which substantial progress is being made toward eradication.

The "generally infected area" under the amendment consists of Lee and Chambers Counties in Alabama, and a large district in central Georgia extending from Fulton and Jackson Counties on the north to Quitman, Mitchell, and Laurens Counties on the south. Except for the addition of Chambers County in Alabama, and Warren and McDuffie Counties in Georgia, it is the area which has been under regulation heretofore. The "lightly infected area" under the new amendment includes the following counties: Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, and Tuscaloosa, in Alabama; and Banks, Bartow, Campbell, Carroll, Chattahoochee, Cherokee, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Floyd, Habersham, Heralson, Heard, Milton, Paulding, Polk, Walker, and Whitefield, in Georgia. These counties, except Chattahoochee, are now under regulation for the first time.

CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

GENETICIST (Sugar Beets), \$3,800-\$4,400; ASSISTANT GENETICIST (Vegetable Crops), \$2,600-\$3,100.—Applications must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than December 4. The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field. At present vacancies exist at Salt Lake City, Utah, in the position of geneticist, and at Arlington Farm, Va., in the position of assistant geneticist. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education, training, experience, and a thesis or publication to be filed.

DIETITIAN.—Applications must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than December 18. The examination is to fill vacancies in hospitals of the United States Public Health Service and United States Veterans Bureau throughout the country. The duties are, under the

direction of the medical officer in charge and the clinical director of the hospital, to requisition and inspect all food supplies for patients and personnel; to plan menus, normal and special; to supervise the preparation and serving of all dietaries; to consult ward surgeons with reference to special diet prescriptions, and, upon their advice, to contact patients regularly relative to individual likes and dislikes, furnishing any necessary diet instructions. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education, training, and experience.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the United States Civil Board of Examiners at the post-office or customhouse in any city.

WILD-LIFE EXHIBIT WELL RECEIVED

At the Virginia State Fair, held at Richmond, Va., October 7-12, the Bureau of Biological Survey cooperated with the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries in its exhibit, which elicited the following comment from the secretary of the commission in a letter to Secretary Hyde:

The joint exhibit made such a wonderful hit that we will desire to put it on next year and trust that the Bureau of Biological Survey will again lend us its help. Over 200,000 people visited this fair, and there was always a crowd around our exhibit asking pertinent questions, showing that the gospel of wild-life conservation being preached by your Bureau of Biological Survey and this and other State game departments is not being preached in vain, but is bringing direct educational results.

Lisle Morrison, administrative assistant of the Biological Survey, in charge of the bureau's exhibits, spent nearly two weeks at Richmond assisting the game commission in planning and supervising the exhibit. This consisted of a display of live young quail in pens, showing methods of propagating and rearing these birds, and of wild turkeys, wild ducks, and a fawn; mounted specimens of harmful and beneficial hawks and of wild game; and posters and pictures giving information relating to the conservation of wild life. The portrayal of the activities of the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries was made complete by a number of aquariums including various species of fishes found in the State, arranged in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

FAIRFAX L. GERMAN

Fairfax L. German, gardener of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Arlington Experiment Farm, Arlington County, Va., died October 26 at Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., following a fall from the roof of one of the buildings at Arlington Farm. The direct cause of death was attributed to pneumonia with which he was stricken after the injury. With the exception of the period 1917-1922 he had been employed at the farm since 1913, serving principally as head gardener in connection with the maintenance of varietal collections of roses, peonies, iris, and chrysanthemums. Mr. German's service was marked by devotion to duty and keen interest in the furtherance of the scientific work in which he assisted. His courtesy and fairness, to superiors and subordinates, won for him the high regard of all his associates. His wife and a son nine years old survive.

NEW BILLS IN CONGRESS

Representative French, of Idaho, has introduced in Congress a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 126) to authorize the President to withdraw from operation of land laws and from grazing, except by special permit, all the areas within the watersheds of reclamation projects.

Representative Smith, of Idaho, has introduced a bill (H. R. 4854) for the protection of the water flow of streams in the public-land States.

Creation of game sanctuaries or refuges in the Ocala National Forest, Florida, is proposed in a bill (S. 1959) introduced by Senator Fletcher of Florida.

Senator Tydings, of Maryland, has introduced a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 78) for the establishment of a commission for the construction of a Washington-Lincoln Memorial Gettysburg Boulevard connecting the present Lincoln Memorial in the City of Washington with the Civil War battle field at Gettysburg.

Representative Evans, of Montana, has introduced a bill (H. R. 4810) which would add certain lands to the Helena National Forest in Montana.

Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill (S. 1953) providing for the examination and preliminary survey of Bayou Teche, Bayou Cocodrie, Bayou Courtableau, and Bayou Rouge in the State of Louisiana.

Representative Timberlake, of Colorado, has introduced a bill (H. R. 4711) to provide for the enlargement and further development of the Akron United States agricultural substation, near Akron, in Washington County, Colo. The bill would authorize the purchase of certain lands adjacent to the substation and the making of certain improvements thereon.

FOOD STANDARDS COMMITTEE MEETS

The Food Standards Committee met at the department in Washington recently and drew up revised definitions for mayonnaise, coffee, milk, and skimmed milk, which, when approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, will be used by the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration as guides in enforcing the food and drugs act. Tentative definitions for grape juice and orange juice were adopted and soon will be submitted for criticism and comment before being approved. The schedule for definitions for whole-wheat flour, bolted graham flour, and the revisions of the definition for white flour, which were announced in May, were considered further and, with slight changes, will be issued again as proposed definitions and standards. The committee decided, in view of the importance of the flour subject, that a public hearing should be held before final recommendations on this schedule are made to the Secretary of Agriculture. The definition of whole-wheat flour is very important at this time, because there are many products of various composition on the market under that name, and in fairness to the miller, baker, and consumer a standard should be set, the committee held.

GRADE-STAPLE COTTON REPORTS

On page 4 of THE OFFICIAL RECORD of October 24, under head the same as here, the date of the next report on grade and staple of cotton to be released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was given as November 25. This date should have been November 29.

Forthcoming reports are to be released as follows:

NOVEMBER 29, 1 p. m.—On cotton ginned prior to November 1, 1929.

JANUARY 3, 1 p. m.—On cotton ginned prior to December 1, 1929.

FEBRUARY 14, 1 p. m.—On cotton ginned prior to January 16, 1930.

APRIL 18, 1 p. m.—On the total crop.

NEW PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. (Farmers' Bulletin 666-F, Revised.) By John R. Mohler, chief, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 14, figs. 7. August, 1929.

A popular discussion of the malady, which has been excluded from the United States except for the occasional outbreaks discussed in the bulletin. The disease is highly infectious and spreads with great rapidity where there is movement of livestock or other means of carrying it, and prompt and drastic methods are necessary to eradicate it. The bulletin discusses the nature and characteristics of the infection, losses caused by the disease in other countries, and methods of prevention and eradication as practiced in the United States. The main purpose of the bulletin is to acquaint livestock owners with the importance of reporting the disease promptly to veterinary authorities should an outbreak occur and of cooperating with the State and Federal Governments in control and eradication.

NUTRITIVE VALUE AND COST OF FOOD SERVED TO COLLEGE STUDENTS. (Circular 89-C.) By Edith Hawley, senior food economist, Bureau of Home Economics. Pp. 29, October, 1929.

This circular, intended primarily for research workers, deals with the food habits of college students as revealed by dietary studies. The published results of 12 investigators, beginning with Atwater and his associates in 1886, are brought together for comparison with studies made by this department in 1918 and in 1926 and a survey of 23 dining halls made at the State College of Washington in 1926. Diets were analyzed to determine adequacy as to energy, protein, calcium, phosphorus, and iron. The amount spent for food-stuffs per adult male unit, and the distribution of expenditure among the various food groups, were determined. On the whole, it was found that the food served to college students meets their nutritive requirements and that the cost varies from 40 to 45 cents per day on the 1926 price level.

THE PANDORA MOTH, A PERIODIC PEST OF WESTERN PINE FORESTS. (Technical Bulletin 137-T.) By J. E. Patterson, assistant entomologist, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 29, figs. 8, October, 1929.

Gives a semitechnical discussion of the moth and its relation to our western forests. Periodically this beetle seriously defoliates western yellow, Jeffrey, and lodgepole pines in California and Oregon and has been reported from Colorado and Montana. The primary injury to the tree is the loss of the needles, which are eaten by the larvae. This injury impairs the vitality of the tree and the tree becomes susceptible to bark-beetle attack. The life history of the insect is given, and, although no direct control methods are recommended, the importance of subsequent bark-beetle control or utilization of the timber is pointed out. The Indians prize the larvae and pupae of this insect as a food, which is known by them as "peage."

CIGAR-TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA. (Farmers' Bulletin 1580-F.) By Otto Olson, associate agronomist, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 22, figs. 10, July, 1929.

A popular bulletin, intended primarily for farmers interested in culture of the cigar filler and binder types of leaf tobacco. Practical information is given on the preferred cropping systems and on care of the seed bed, planting, fertilizing, cultivating, harvesting, curing, and preparing for market. Standard methods of fermenting cigar tobaccos are outlined. This bulletin supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 416, The Production of Cigar-Leaf Tobacco in Pennsylvania.

SUITS FOR THE SMALL BOY. (Leaflet 52-L.) By Clarice Louisa Scott, assistant specialist in clothing, Bureau of Home Economics. Pp. 8, figs. 8, October 1929.

This leaflet is the fourth of a series prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics describing and illustrating designs for children's clothing developed from the standpoint of self-help, good posture, and habit training. Throughout the text and illustrations, attention is called to types of fabrics suitable for children's clothing and features that make for durability, ease of laundering, and comfort. This leaflet, as the others, is designed especially for the use of homemakers, extension workers, and teachers of clothing design.

CLEARING LAND OF BRUSH AND STUMPS. (Farmers' Bulletin 1526-F, Revised.) By George R. Boyd, drainage engineer, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 34, figs. 19, June, 1929.

Describes the various methods of land clearing which have been followed successfully in different localities, and points out the advantages of each method and the conditions to which it is adapted. Although it contains descriptions of some of the large-scale land-clearing methods, the bulletin is of interest to farmers, mainly those who have small tracts of timber or cut-over land which they desire to clear for cultivation.

PLANTING AND CARE OF SHELTER BELTS ON THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS. (Farmers' Bulletin 1603-F.) By Robert Wilson, associate arboriculturist, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 13, figs. 5, August, 1929.

A popular bulletin, intended for farmers or others planting shelter belts of trees for the protection of buildings, gardens, and orchards on the northern Great Plains. It presents plans, practices, and methods that have been found successful in experiments conducted cooperatively with 2,000 farmers since 1916.

DISINFECTING SEED POTATOES. (Miscellaneous Publication 53-M.) By Freeman Weiss, pathologist, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 3, September, 1929.

A reawakening of interest in disinfection of seed potatoes has resulted from the introduction of new methods and materials used in treating. This leaflet aims to furnish growers brief descriptions of the seed borne potato diseases and directions for treating by all the methods in current use. It discusses such questions as "Will disinfection prevent disease?" and "Is seed treatment profitable?"

WOODS BURNING IN THE SOUTH. (Leaflet 40-L.) Prepared by the Forest Service. Pp. 4, May, 1929.

Contains a brief popular discussion of the woods-burning problem in the South. Forest destruction in the South is greatly increased by the widespread practice of deliberate woods burning, and it is the purpose of this bulletin to bring to the public an understanding of the losses involved and of the means necessary to check the evil.

REMOVING SMUT FROM PACIFIC NORTHWEST WHEAT BY WASHING. (Circular 81-C.) By E. N. Bates, senior marketing specialist, and G. P. Bodnar and R. L. Baldwin, assistant marketing specialists, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 24, figs. 6, August, 1929.

Discusses both single and double cylinder washers, and cost of labor, power, and water, and efficiency of the washers. Both kinds of washer, when properly operated, gave excellent results for commercial purposes, for domestic shipments, and for export.

THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH. Vol. 39, No. 7, October 1, 1929.

CONTENTS:

A botanical chemical study of *Bikukulla* eximia, with a key to North American species of *Bikukulla*. (G-674.) W. W. Eggleston, O. F. Black, and J. W. Kelly. Relation of picking time to acetaldehyde content and core breakdown of Bartlett pears. (G-679.) C. P. Harley.

Starchlike radiate crystals produced by *Bacterium marginatum* in starch media. (G-681.) Lucia McCulloch.

Influence of bacteriophage on *Bacterium tumefaciens*, and some potential studies of filtrates. (G-696.) Nellie A. Brown and Agnes J. Quirk.

Nutritive value of proteins in certain kinds of sausage and other meat food products. (A-139.) Ralph Hoagland and George G. Snider.

Artificial soiling of cotton fabrics preparatory to laundering studies. (T-3.) A. Elizabeth Hill.

The chemical composition of girasole and chicory grown in Minnesota. (Minn-64.) Hamilton P. Traub, Clifford J. Thor, Lawrence Zeleny, and J. J. Williamson.

PROBLEMS IN COOPERATION AND EXPERIENCES OF FARMERS IN MARKETING POTATOES. (Circular 87-C.) By T. R. Manny, senior agricultural

economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 24, October 1929.

SOIL SURVEY OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS. (No. 26, series 1924.) By W. J. Latimer, United States Department of Agriculture (in charge), and M. O. Lauphear, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. 58 p., fig. 1, map.

SOIL SURVEY OF KING CITY AREA, CALIFORNIA. (No. 24, series 1924.) By E. J. Carpenter (in charge), A. E. Koehler, and F. O. Youngs. 63 p., fig. 1, pl. 1, map.

[In the revised administrative regulations greater responsibility is placed upon bureau chiefs in the approval of material for outside publication. (See sec. 604.) These regulations provide that one copy of each article or written address bearing upon the work of the department, and prepared for outside publication or delivery, should be sent to the Office of Information for reference and filing. Information concerning the fact of publication of an article or address outside the department should be furnished by the bureau concerned to THE OFFICIAL RECORD for entry under this heading in THE RECORD. One copy of each written address should be sent to the Director of Information, whether the address is destined for outside publication or not.]

EXPERIMENT-STATION PUBLICATIONS

The library of the Office of Experiment Stations maintains, but for library purposes only, a complete file of all the publications issued by the State experiment stations. It has recently received the following new State publications.

(This department has none of these State publications for distribution, but usually they may be obtained from the stations issuing them. For convenience in writing to a station, the postal address point where the station is located in the State is given at the end of each of the entries below.)

Series on California crops and prices: Economic aspects of the sheep industry. E. C. Voorhies and W. E. Schneider. (California Sta. Bul. 473, 173 p., 41 figs. Sept., 1929.) Berkeley.

Pruning young fruit trees. R. E. Marshall, H. A. Cardinell, and H. D. Hootman. (Michigan Sta. Circ. 127, 32 p., 24 figs. July, 1929.) East Lansing.

New Mexico egg storage studies. Part I. A. L. Walker, L. N. Berry, and E. E. Anderson. (New Mexico Sta. Bul. 177, 47 p., 12 figs. June, 1929.) State College.

Varietal resistance of spring wheats to hant. W. E. Brentzel and R. W. Smith. (North Dakota Sta. Bul. 231, 12 p., 2 figs. July, 1929.) State College Station, Fargo.

A fertilizer study on the brown soil of the Red Prairies. H. F. Murphy. (Oklahoma Sta. Bul. 188, 5 p. June, 1929.) Stillwater. Fertility studies on Kirkland soil. H. F. Murphy. (Oklahoma Sta. Bul. 189, 6 p. June, 1929.) Stillwater.

Initial soil moisture and crop yield. H. H. Finell. (Oklahoma Sta. Bul. 192, 7 p. June, 1929.) Stillwater.

Heavy plains soil moisture problems. H. H. Finell. (Oklahoma Sta. Bul. 193, 7 p. June, 1929.) Stillwater.

Common storage of vegetables, a discussion of the factors involved. M. Benoy. Sun-dried vegetables. M. Benoy and G. Steininger. (Oklahoma Sta. Circ. 75, 7 p. June, 1929.) Stillwater.

The cotton-square borer. H. J. Reinhard. (Texas Sta. Bul. 461, 36 p., 4 figs. Sept., 1929.) College Station.

The present use of work time of farm homemakers. I. F. Arquist and E. H. Roberts. (Washington Col. Sta. Bul. 234, 31 p., 8 figs. July, 1929.) Pullman.

Units of measurement and the application of irrigation water. C. C. Wright. (Washington Col. Sta. Pop. Bul. 145, 21 p., 7 figs. June, 1929.) Pullman.

Carl Williams, member of the Federal Farm Board, was in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama recently conferring with leaders of the cotton cooperative marketing movement in those States. He addressed several meetings held under the auspices of the cooperatives and other organizations.

PRINCIPAL LIBRARY ACCESSIONS

Domestic Animals

COFFEY, W. C. Productive sheep husbandry. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1929.

Veterinary Medicine

MOUQUET, ALFRED. Animaux de ménagerie; notes de pathologie. Paris, Jouve, 1925.

Agricultural Machinery

GERMANY, REICHSKURATORIUM FÜR TECHNIK IN DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT. Tätigkeitsbericht, 1928. Berlin, 1929.

NOURSE, E. G. The business farmer and the new agriculture. Washington, Whaley-Eaton service, 1929.

Irrigation

ALEXANDER, J. A. The life of George Chaffey: a story of irrigation beginnings in California and Australia. London, Macmillan, 1928.

Silkworm Diseases

ACQUA, CAMILLO. Les maladies du ver à soie (grasseur et dysenteries). Ascoli Piceno, Cesari, 1929.

Home Economics

HUNT, C. L. Revaluations. With a brief account of the author's life. Baltimore, Warverly press, 1929.

Chemistry

BECHTOLD, HEINRICH. Die kolloide in biologie und medizin. Ed. 5. Dresden, Steinkopff, 1929.

HILLBRAND, W. F., and LUNDELL, G. E. F. Applied inorganic analysis. New York, Wiley, 1929.

Paleontology

HAY, O. P. Second bibliography and catalogue of the fossil vertebrata of North America. v. 1. Washington, 1929. (Carnegie Institution of Washington. Publication no. 390, v. 1.)

Pathology

COLERBROOK, DORA. Irradiation and health. London, 1929. (Medical research council (Gt. Brit.) Special report series, no. 131.)

LE DANTEC, ARY. Précis de pathologie exotique. Ed. 5. Paris, Deim, 1929.

Bacteriology

JANKE, ALEXANDER, and ZIKES, HEINRICH. Arbeitsmethoden der mikrobiologie. Dresden, Steinkopff, 1928.

Zoology

AMERICAN FUR GROWERS ASSOCIATION. Manual, 1929. [n. p.] 1929.

HERTWIG, RICHARD. A manual of zoology. 5d American ed. New York, Holt, 1924.

WEBER, M. W. C. Die sluggetiere. Ed. 2. Jena, Fischer 1927-28.

Botany

CLIMENTS, F. E., WEAVER, J. E., and HANSON, H. C. Plant competition: an analysis of community functions. Washington, 1929. (Carnegie Institution of Washington. Publication no. 398)

PARLOW, W. G. Icones Farlowianae: illustrations of the larger fungi of eastern North America. Cambridge, Farlow Library and herbarium of Harvard University, 1929.

REISHAUSER, HERMANN. Höhengrenzen der vegetation in den Stubaier Alpen und in der Adamello-gruppe. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1904. (Verein für erdkunde zu Leipzig. Wissenschaftliche veröfentlichungen 6. bd., p. 1-208.)

SPRECHER VON BERNEGG, ANDREAS. Tropische und subtropische weltwirtschaftspflanzen. v. 2. Stuttgart, Enke, 1929.

Economics

COMYNS CARR, A. S., and EVANS, D. R. The lure of safeguarding. London, Allen & Unwin, 1929.

COMPAGNIA FONDIARIA REGIONALE. Les dix premières années d'activité. Milano, Modiano, 1928.

CONFERENCE ON RURAL FAMILY RELATIONS, Detroit, Mich., 1929. Proceedings [n. p.], 1929. Mimeographed.

EISWALDT, ERICH. Die wirtschaft Griechenlands. München, Duncker & Humblot, 1928.

HIBBARD, B. H. Agricultural tariffs. Freeport, Ill., W. T. Rawleigh, 1929.

NATIONAL FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION. The weekly wholesale price index. Washington, 1929.

OVERAAE, HANS. Samvirkeboken. Fredrikshald, Sem, 1922.

PEOLA, PAOLO. Sviluppo economico e sociale del regno d'Italia. Torino, Paravia, 1928.

Agricultural History

ACERBO, GIACOMO. Studi riassuntivi di agricoltura antica. Serie 1. Roma, Sindacato nazionale dei tecnici agricoli fascisti, 1927.

Directories

GONCALVES & SILVA. O assucar e o algodão em Pernambuco. Recife, 1929.

PERSONNEL INFORMATION

FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., announces the resignation of three members of its staff, effective November 1. Dr. Louis C. Fleck, a 1917 graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who has been engaged in researches in the chemistry of wood for the laboratory since 1921, will engage in wood-cellulose research for the Kimberly-Clark Co. at Kimberly, Wis., making his home at Appleton. I. E. Lanphier, a University of Wisconsin civil engineering graduate, who has been attached to the container-testing laboratory since 1927, will enter the package research laboratory of the 4-One Box Machine Makers, Rockaway, N. J. Ervin Kurth, a 1927 graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who has been studying wood extractives, will join the Du Pont organization and will be assigned later to a plant in the East or South.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Kansas.—George Gemmell, in charge of home study service, has been granted sabbatical leave to attend the University of Missouri for 8 months. George W. Hinds, who has been serving as assistant county agent in Leavenworth County, has been appointed county agent in Reno County. A. B. Kimball has resigned as county agent in Smith County on account of ill health. Mary Elsie Border, formerly home demonstration agent in Cherokee County, has been appointed to this position in Dickinson County.

Kentucky.—John C. Bach, graduate of Berea College, has been appointed county agent in Magoffin County. B. W. Fortenberry, graduate of Kentucky Agricultural College, has succeeded Willis Abner, resigned, as county agent in Pike County. Lois Hushco, graduate of South Dakota Agricultural College, has succeeded Mrs. Bernice Carter, resigned, as home demonstration agent in Boyd County, and Frances Stallard, graduate of the State Agricultural College, has succeeded Mrs. Mary K. Ledbetter Morgan, resigned, in Madison and Rockcastle Counties. Cattle Everhart, graduate of Berea College, has been appointed home demonstration agent in Magoffin County.

Louisiana.—Hazel Bratley, an officer of the Florida Home Economics Association, has been appointed nutrition specialist. Marian S. Green, home economics teacher, has been appointed home demonstration agent in Franklin Parish.

Tennessee.—W. K. Tipton, county agent in Campbell County, has succeeded F. G. Vickers in Greene County, who has been transferred to Blount County. Marvin D. Brock, formerly county agent in Loudon and Shelby Counties, has been transferred to Chester County. James Curtis Powell, a Smith-Hughes teacher, and recently connected with the office of the agricultural statistician of the State University, has been appointed assistant county agent in Greene County. Chaslie Shelton, home economics teacher, has been appointed assistant home demonstration agent in Hamilton County. Alice Amelia Pratt, graduate of Maryville College, has been appointed home demonstration agent in Hancock County to work in cooperation with Lillie Oakley, itinerant agent in Claiborne, Hancock, and Union Counties. Lurlyne Wilkerson, graduate of Union University, has been appointed home demonstration agent in Hardin County. Willa Beatrice Boyd has been appointed negro home demonstration agent in Dickson, Humphreys, and Cheatham Counties.

Vermont.—H. A. Aronson, formerly county club agent at large, has been appointed county agent in Washington County. Neva Anadon, graduate of the State Agricultural College, has succeeded Iola P. Bagley, recently married, as county club agent in Washington County.

Articles and Written Addresses By Department People in Outside Publications

Biological Survey

HENDERSON, W. C.—Experimental fur farm operated by Uncle Sam. Outdoor Nebraska, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 8-9, October, 1929.

MCATEE, W. L.—Paper wasps (Polistes) as pests in bird houses; and The place of authority in taxonomy. Proc. Entomological Society of Washington, vol. 31, no. 7, p. 136 and 138, respectively, October 1929.

Dairy Industry

KURTZ, F. E.—Viscosity-plasticity measurements of the effect of gelatin on ice-cream mixes. Jour. Phys. Chem., v. 33, no. 10, p. 1489-1494, October 1929.

LEIGHTON, A., and KURTZ, F. E.—The basic viscosity and plasticity of ice-cream mixes. Jour. Phys. Chem., v. 33, no. 10, p. 1485-1488, October 1929.

LEIGHTON, A., and WILLIAMS, O. E.—On the physics of the ice-cream mix. I. A relationship between basic viscosity and the whipping capacity of ice cream mixes. Jour. Phys. Chem., v. 33, no. 10, p. 1481-1484, October 1929.

WILLIAMS, O. E.—Milk solids not fat source seen as important factor. Ice Cream Trade Jour., v. 25, no. 9, p. 86, September 1929.

WHITTIER, O. E.—The solubility of calcium phosphate in fresh milk. Jour. Dairy Sci., v. 12, no. 5, p. 405-409, September 1929.

Entomology

[Correction. In this column, issue of October 24, L. O. Howard was given as the author of an article entitled "Eradication of the Sweet-Potato Weevil in Florida," published in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Florida Department of Agriculture, vol. 39, no. 3, July, 1929, pp. 237-248. This was an error. Dr. Howard states that he did not write this article but that it was a digest, prepared by the Florida Department of Agriculture, of an article by R. L. Boyden, of the Bureau of Entomology, published in the Monthly Bulletin of the State Plant Board of Florida for August 1927, vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 17-55.]

BISHOPP, F. C.—The pigeon fly—An important pest in this country. American Pigeon Journal, vol. 18, no. 10, pp. 419-420, illus., October 1929.

HOWARD, L. O.—The rise of applied entomology in the United States. Agricultural History, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 131-139, July 1929.

WHITE, G. F., and DOYE, W. E.—A dermatitis caused by larvae of Ancylostoma caninum. Chicago, American Medical Association, 1929. 10 pp., 5 figs. (Reprinted from the Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology, vol. 20, pp. 191-200, August 1929.)

Forest Service

ASHIE, W. W.—Virgin white pine area as part of Allegheny National Forest. Ecology, v. 10, no. 3, p. 358-9, July 1929.

BAIRD, P. K., and DOUGHERTY, R. H.—Bleaching of wood pulp, 6-7. Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Papers and addresses, v. 12, no. 1, p. 139-46, 1929.

CARY, A.—The pine forests: The present and the future source of naval stores. Naval Stores Review, v. 39, no. 26, p. 12, 15, September 28, 1929.

CURRAN, C. E.—Utilization of wood waste and waste woods through the semi-chemical pulping process. Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Papers and addresses, v. 12, no. 1, p. 128-30, 1929.

FLINT, H. R.—Lightning's latest rival. American Forests and Forest Life, v. 35, no. 10, p. 669, October 1929.

HELPHENSTINE, R. K. Jr.—Quantity of wood treated and preservatives used in the United States in 1928. Chicago, Illinois, American Wood Preservers' Association, (Pamphlet) 33 pp. 1929.

HERITAGE, C. C.—Newly organized paper board committee studies program of work. Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Papers and addresses, v. 12, no. 1, p. 44, 1929.

LOCKE, S. B.—Transplanting deer. American Forests and Forest Life, v. 35, no. 10, p. 625-8, illus., October 1929.

MACKINNEY, A. L.—Effects of forest litter on soil temperature and soil freezing in autumn and winter. Ecology, v. 10, no. 3, p. 312-21, July 1929.

MITCHELL, J. A.—Forest fire hazard as affected by weather conditions, forest type,

- and density of cover. Wisconsin—Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin 91, 26 pp. (Pamphlet) 1929.
- MONEYMAKER, P. W.—Bob uses his head: a story for boys. American Forester and Forest Life, v. 33, no. 10, p. 647-8, October, 1929.
- PARKINSON, D.—Range lands and the Boulder Dam. American Forester and Forest Life, v. 33, no. 10, p. 618, October, 1929.
- PAUL, R. H.—The relation of rate of growth to the production of white wood in hickory trees. Southern Lumberman, no. 1765, p. 67, illus., October 1, 1929.
- PILLOW, M. Y.—Effect of high temperatures on the mode of fracture and other properties of a hardwood. Wood Working Industries, v. 6, no. 4, p. 8-9, 30, illus., October, 1929.
- PLASKETT, C. A.—Requirements for fiber containers in service. Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Papers and addresses, v. 12, no. 1, p. 15-7, 1929.
- STAMM, A. J.—Finding the fiber saturation point of wood by a new method. Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada, v. 28, no. 11, p. 323-6, September 12, 1929.
- WYMAN, L.—The contribution of the United States Forest Service to the naval stores industry. Naval Stores Review, v. 39, no. 27, p. 16, 18, October 5, 1929.
- Florida naval stores. Tallahassee (Florida) Department of Agriculture Bulletin 10, 25p., 42 pp., illus. (pamphlet), 1929.

Home Economics

- ALEXANDER, LUCY M., and VAN DEMAN, RUTH.—Savory party for the Thanksgiving dinner. Country Gentleman, vol. 94, no. 11, p. 76, 94, November 1929.
- O'BRIEN, RUTH.—Curtains and covers. Woman's Journal, vol. 14, no. 10, p. 36-38, October 1929.
- Shopping for window shades. Ladies' Home Journal, vol. 46, no. 10, p. 222, October 1929.
- Curtaining home and clubhouse. Woman's Journal, vol. 14, no. 11, p. 36, 38, November 1929.
- PORTER, MILBRED B.—Temperature and ice consumption in an ice-cooled refrigerator as affected by room temperature. Refrigerating Engineering, vol. 18, no. 4, p. 93-96, October 1929.
- SCHMIDT, C. ROWENA.—Food rebels. Forecast, vol. 38, no. 1, p. 214-215, October 1929.
- STANLEY, LOUISE.—The farm home. Child Welfare, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 62-65, October 1929.

Public Roads

- BENNETT, CHARLES A.—Recent experiments in drying seed cotton. Agricultural Engineer, vol. 10, no. 10, pp. 309-313, October 1929.
- HEWES, L. I.—Control of advertising signs and roadside utilities. New Hampshire Highways, vol. 7, no. 6, pp. 1-3, September 1929.
- JACKSON, F. H., and WERNER, GEORGE.—Tests of curing concrete by Bureau of Public Roads. Highway Engineer and Contractor, vol. 19, no. 6, pp. 33-35, December 1928.
- JAMES, E. W.—Oil products for low-cost roads. Highway Engineer and Contractor, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 33-37, April 1929.
- Parkway features of interest to the highway engineer. The New Zealand Engineer, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 181-185, August 1929.
- MACDONALD, T. H.—History of road building and its development. Southwestern Highways, vol. 2, no. 7, pp. 11-13, September 1929.
- Public vs. private bridges. The United States Construction Quarterly, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 29-23, April-June 1929.
- McKELVAY, H. G.—Keeping the highways clear for winter travel. Roads and Streets, vol. 69, no. 9, pp. 94-104, September 1929.
- PRIDDY, L. E.—The traffic survey and its uses. Arizona Highways, vol. 5, no. 9, p. 10, September 1929.
- SHOEMAKER, CLIFFORD.—Planning future highways for safety. National Safety News, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 91-92, 127, October 1929.

[The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., has for sale many publications issued by this department which are no longer available free. He will send free price lists of them upon request. Readers of THE OFFICIAL RECORD may render a service in the distribution of the department's information by telling those with whom they come in contact of the availability of these free price lists.]

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS REPORTS ON FRUIT FLY

(Continued from page 1)

on the conduct of the eradication program of the past six months and which will have an increasing value for any future program of control or eradication. A study of wild fruits, including the period of maturing and susceptibility to fly attack, has revealed facts which will enable a continuation of the eradication program and elimination—for the present, at least—of work which would cost many millions of dollars. The studies of cold and heat sterilizing processes which will permit uninterrupted shipment of citrus fruits have been basic and seem to assure the development of methods which will not only eliminate the danger of spread but may improve the color and reduce rots over previous commercial methods. The finding and utilization of a poison spray to destroy the flies was doubtless one of the chief factors in bringing about the present apparent absence of infestation. Evidence of temporary injury by this spray to the citrus tree and its fruit were apparent, especially in groves where the grower has been unable to finance proper upkeep, but further studies now under way indicate the possibility of the development of a safe and equally effective spray. Bait traps are now useful only in detecting infestations, an important use since the kerosene attractant used will attract only male flies. Continued studies may reveal an attractant to which females as well as males will respond. These developments reveal important leads and research along these and other lines is essential for the eradication program which has been so effective during the first six months of the campaign. A study of the canning industry, with special reference to the utilization of by-products and its bearings on fruit fly control, would seem to be a very desirable addition to the research program.

The eradication division involves many important features. From an infestation where hundreds of flies could be obtained with a few sweeps with a net and where infested fruit was common, to a point where all methods of trapping fail to catch a single fly and where no fruit infestation can be located in spite of diligent and extensive search, is little less than marvelous. Weather conditions may have assisted in reducing the infestation, but a study of all the data clearly shows that the complete destruction of fruits in the infested zones, and the thorough use of poison sprays have been largely responsible. That infestations have not been found in adjoining States where much fruit was shipped previous to the discovery of the infestation, nor in the known infested area, are facts difficult to explain. That infestations will be found, at least in the original infested zones, before the end of June, 1930, seems almost certain. For this reason sufficient funds should be immediately available for stamping out incipient outbreaks, should they appear. A continuation and enlargement of the inspection and scouting work is essential to discover any occurrences of the fly before they become conspicuous. Spraying should be continued in the vicinity of citrus groves where injury to the trees and shrubs is not likely to result. The complete destruction of "drops" and the inauguration of a host-free period (approximately April 1 to September 1) by removal of the citrus and other susceptible fruits, such as peach, pear, quince and Surinam cherry, seems to be an important feature of the eradication program. Destruction of abandoned groves is likewise important in the proposed program of eradication.

A very thorough study of wild native host fruits in 600 square miles of wild, natural growths, exclusive of abandoned groves, has failed to reveal a single infested fruit. For this reason, and until such findings are made, we believe a general cleanup in such areas unnecessary. This will materially reduce the cost of an efficient eradication campaign.

An important part of the project is the quarantine which involves the possible spread of the fly by means of public carriers. This work has been admirably accomplished by the National Guard of Florida. The utilization of the State National Guard for the enforcement of quarantines has never before been attempted, and the methods and effectiveness of this organization for quarantine duty where a single State is involved are heartily endorsed. The enforcement of garbage disposal, screening of fruit stands and fruit delivery wagons is important from the standpoint of eradication and should continue as a phase of the quarantine under the supervision and control of the State National Guard.

Many who have objected to one or another phase of the fruit fly project were interviewed, but after discussion and conference a distinct majority were in favor of a continuation of the research and eradication work on a reasonable basis. It was apparent that the comparatively few who questioned the need or efficiency of the work usually did so because they were uninformed on the significance of the Mediterranean fruit fly should it become established and beyond control, and on the immensity of a program of eradication. For these reasons we believe better methods of fully informing the public should be used and that an efficient program of education be inaugurated.

The appropriations already made for the eradication program have been so effectively used that infestation is not now apparent. The failure to continue the program of eradication as a measure of precaution might threaten the efficiency of the work already accomplished. In addition, an emergency fund as a reserve might well be provided and made available only in case of new outbreaks in outside areas which would constitute emergencies.

The committee desires to express its appreciation for the active and willing cooperation on the part of the Federal, State, and county officials in the inauguration and prosecution of the eradication program.

DR. EDWIN LE FEVRE

Dr. Edwin Le Fevre, assistant bacteriologist in the food research division of the chemical and technological research unit of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, died suddenly of heart failure on October 25 at the bureau in Washington. He was buried on October 28 at his old home, Sidney, Ohio. Doctor Le Fevre entered the Bureau of Chemistry in 1909, to conduct bacteriological investigations pertaining to the enforcement of the food and drugs act. He specialized in fermentations and won a wide reputation as an authority on the preservation of fruits and vegetables by means of fermentation, such as the manufacture of pickles, sauerkraut, etc. He wrote about 25 articles relating to his research activities which were published in scientific and technical journals. He was born at Carrollton, Ohio, December 31, 1859. He was educated in public and select schools of Ohio and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. He began the study of medicine in Ohio and took a complete course in the medical department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., receiving the degree of M. D. from that institution. Later he attended George Washington University, from which he received the A. B. degree. For ten years he practiced medicine in Ohio, during the greater part of which time he was active in sanitation work. He was instructor in bacteriology at the Howard Medical College, Washington, in 1908-1909. He was a member of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the Triangular Club of the Department of Agriculture, the Men's Club of St. Stephens Church, and the Masonic Lodge of Sidney, Ohio. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

The superintendent of the Los Angeles County (Calif.) Fair has written the Bureau of Biological Survey that a rabbit exhibit displayed by the bureau at the fair, held in September, attracted much attention, and that the bureau's publications on rabbits were in great demand. He says the booth was observed by between 40,000 and 50,000 people. "The exhibit undoubtedly helped the industry," he writes, asking the department to exhibit at next year's fair.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments
to His Excellency the Royal Italian Ambassador and with
reference to previous correspondence concerning the
First International Fair which will take place at
Tripoli from February 20 to April 30, 1930, takes
pleasure in stating that a communication from the
Department of Commerce indicates that a notice regard-
ing this exhibition will be published in an early issue
of "Commerce Reports", the weekly survey of foreign
trade issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce, and offices of that Bureau in cities of the
United States will be provided with copies of the
descriptive circular in order that inquiries from
American exporters may be answered directly.

8654667/9

Nov. 12, 1929
RUE

Department of State,

November 12, 1929

Washington,

865 c 607/8

A true copy of
the signed orig-
inal.

Jed

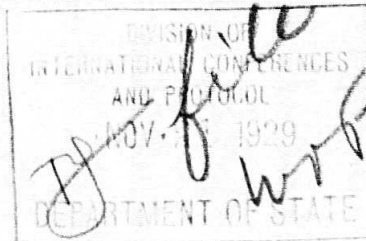
IC:48:CLK

To Italian
Amb. and
to Agnes.
11/12/29
RS.
File

TE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

NOV 20 29



NOV 19 1929

865c.607

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Under date of October 12, File No. IC865c.607-1, you requested this Department to make whatever announcement it properly could concerning the International Fair to be held at Tripoli, North Africa, from February 20 to April 30, 1930. There are enclosed herewith a few copies of the Official Record issued by this Department. On page 4 you will find the announcement of the Tripoli Fair. It may be that you will wish to forward these to the Italian Embassy.

Very truly yours,

R. H. Dunlop
Acting Secretary.

865c.607/10

✓
Enclosures.

NOV 23 1929

FILED

In reply refer to
IC 865 c.607/10

November 25, 1929.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

The receipt is acknowledged with appreciation of your communication of November 19, enclosing copies of the "Official Record" issued by the Department of Agriculture, on page four of which there appears an announcement of the International Fair to be held at Tripoli in 1930. Copies of the "Official Record" have been forwarded to the Italian Ambassador.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Assistant Secretary.

IC:RS:CLK

CR
Nov. 23, 1929

865-c.607/10

The Secretary of State presents his compliments
to His Excellency the Royal Italian Ambassador and
with reference to previous correspondence concerning
the First International Fair which will take place at
Tripoli in 1930, takes pleasure in enclosing four copies
of the "Official Record" issued by the United States
Department of Agriculture. It will be noted that on
page four of the "Record" is an announcement concerning
the Fair at Tripoli.

Enclosures:

Four copies of "Official Record".

Department of State,

Washington, November 25, 1928

865 c. 607/10

IC:RS:CLK

865 c. 607/12

Central File: Decimal File 865C.607, Internal Affairs Of States, Industrial Matters., Libya, Expositions. Exhibitions., September 19, 1929 - November 14, 1929. September 19 - November 14, 1929. MS European Colonialism in the Early 20th Century. National Archives (United States). Archives Unbound, link.gale.com%2Fapps%2Fdoc%2FSC5109729921%2FGDSC%3Fu%3Domni%26sid%3Dbookmark-GDSC. Accessed 18 June 2025.